

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXX.....No. 165

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—FAGO.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—GRANDILLA.—A NEW SONG.—THE YOUNG WIFE.—MY OLD DRESS.

OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—MY FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE IRON MASK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.—IT TAKES TWO TO QUARREL.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE WOMAN OF MODERN TIMES.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—A LIVING ALLIGATOR.—FAT WOMAN.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Hall, 51 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

HILLER'S HALL, 53 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

HOOVER'S HALL, 201 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—THE SONG OF THE WOOD.

New York, Thursday, June 15, 1865.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to send their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Order. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

THE TRIAL.

The principal portion of the testimony taken at the Washington conspiracy trial yesterday was in reference to the insanity of the prisoner Payne. Doctors Hall, Norris, Porter and Surgeon General Barnes testified that in consultation with one another they had made an examination of Payne with the view to determine the question of his sanity or insanity. They severally stated their opinion to be that the prisoner was sane and responsible man, and that there was no evidence of either mental or moral insanity on his part. The Judge Advocate stated that some additional testimony relating to the conspiracy exclusively, and not particularly affecting either of the prisoners, would be offered on behalf of the government.

Mr. Allen, one of the counsel for the prisoners, presented all the government testimony produced before, without the argument for the defence, which was relative to the jurisdiction of the court. The court was cleared to consider the question, after which it adjourned until Friday morning.

THE SITUATION.

General Halleck, in a letter dated "Military Division of the James, Richmond, June 7," replies in detail to the statements of General Sherman, made in the latter's letters dated May 9 and May 26, with other papers on the same subject. These statements and reflections General Halleck pronounces incorrect and entirely unjustified by the facts in the case. General Halleck makes also points of reply to the charges of General Sherman, his strongest ones certainly being those in which he states that he acted directly under the orders of the Lieutenant General, and closes his letter by saying that General Sherman's report is "unjust, unkind, and contrary to military usage, and that his statements are contrary to the real facts of the case."

General Sherman also publishes a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he states that General Sherman's remarks and assertions, directly and by implication, do him (General Sherman) great injustice, and that he is ready to prove that he has obeyed General Sherman's orders the rebel President would, in all probability, have escaped capture.

Major General Terry has arrived at Richmond and assumed command of the Department of Virginia, relieving Major General Ord.

Major General John W. Turner has been assigned to the military district of Heno. One of his first acts was the squelching of Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, who had opened his municipal court without authorization and was carrying on matters after a session of law.

A band of guerrillas, numbering five hundred, have lately collected in Patrick county, Virginia, threatening the people with vengeance. Four of them have been arrested and tried by the military justices of the peace, and two of them sentenced to be hung or shot, and the others sent to the penitentiary.

The proclamation of President Johnson, printed yesterday morning, appointing the Hon. William L. Sharkey Provisional Governor of Mississippi, having indicated the policy to be pursued by the President in the reorganization of the States lately in rebellion, we print this morning an interesting review of the work already accomplished in that direction. Tennessee and Missouri have been declared fully restored to the Union. Governor have been officially elected or appointed provisionally for the States of Louisiana, Virginia, North Carolina and Mississippi, and the appointment of Provisional Governors for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina will probably soon follow.

Our Richmond correspondent states that there is no foundation for the report of the dismemberment of Mr. Bates with the policy of Governor Pierpont. The State archives have been recovered.

The report of the various places of confinement throughout the North are being released with great rapidity. Four hundred and eighty of them—all great officers—were released from Fort Delaware on Tuesday, upwards of one hundred from Fort Warren on Monday and Tuesday, and seven hundred from Camp Chase and Johnson's Island left Columbus from which place four thousand two hundred were to be despatched in six days, on their way to Louisville, Monday night. Large numbers are also being released from the camp at Point Lookout, in this city, yesterday, and their way South. The barracks of them are in excellent physical condition, and many have considerable money and great quantities of baggage in their possession.

The return of the One Hundred and Fiftieth regiment New York Volunteers to their home at Foughkeeps on Monday occasioned the greatest rejoicings. Nearly fifty thousand persons were present at their reception. The regiment has received special mention from Generals Sherman and Bismarck.

John Mitchell, the ex-Irish patriot, lately from Richmond, and for a short time past connected in an editorial capacity with a journal published in this city, was arrested yesterday by the military authorities, and taken on board a government steamer, which soon after sailed, it is said, for Fortress Monroe.

Official information was received at Washington yesterday respecting the recent fire at Mobile, Chattahoochee, &c., where such large amounts of government property were destroyed. The Quartermaster's Department is of opinion that the fire was the work of rebel incendiaries.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamer Morro Castle, from Havana on the 10th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. There is no news of importance from Havana. The Austrian frigate Novara, which carried Maximilian to his Mexican empire, was in port. By this arrival we have late dates from St. Domingo. The Spanish troops are evacuating the island, and our correspondent states that by the end of the present month there will not be an armed Spanish soldier in the late Spanish colony of St. Domingo.

The schooner Annie Eldridge, at Boston, brings dates from Port au Prince to May 20. Business was still at a standstill there, owing to the disturbed state of the country. Produce was coming in very slowly, and American vessels were not able to comply with their cargo. There had been no more fighting, and the rebellion was yet undecided.

The Croton Aqueduct controversy came up before Judge Leonard yesterday in the Supreme Court, chambers, on argument of counsel. Important results depend upon the decision of the court in this and other cases, in which the acts of the Legislature come in contact with the action of the Corporation. The case was argued at length. The Judge reserves his decision.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judge Shipman, James Shepley and Ellen Morton were placed upon trial for having a quantity of United States counterfeit currency in their possession, with intent to pass the same. The parties were first arrested for an attempt to pass some of the spurious currency, and search having been made in the rooms occupied by them, a considerable quantity of counterfeit money was discovered, and they were both subsequently indicted for the offence. They were both found guilty. Sentence was deferred till Saturday next. Edward Hughes pleaded guilty of passing a counterfeit fifty dollar greenback. Sentence was deferred till Saturday.

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The case of Frederick Schneider, who was arrested on the 8th inst. in front of the Grand House, between Chambers and Reade streets, in West Broadway, on the charge of passing counterfeit fractional currency, was up before United States Commissioner Sullivan yesterday afternoon. The specification alleges that a bundle containing one hundred and ninety-six pieces of fifty-cent spurious stamps, one issue, also some thirty-five pieces of old issue, same denomination, besides other species of counterfeit money, were found on his person at the Grand House. The testimony of three witnesses for the prosecution was taken, after which the Commissioner decided to hold the accused for the action of the Grand Jury. He was held to bail in the sum of four thousand dollars.

There were no cases tried yesterday in the General Sessions, owing to the non attendance of witnesses. The Grand Jury brought in a number of indictments, upon which the prisoners were arraigned and their cases set down for trial. May Harold pleaded guilty to stealing a gold watch and chain worth one hundred and eighty dollars, the property of Theodore Harrison, No. 28 East Fifty-second street. She was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. John H. Viole, alias Thomas, alias Rev. J. C. Walton, pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with obtaining money under false pretences from the publishers of the *Metropolitan* newspaper and from Latipour, Ludington & Co. He was remanded for sentence.

Surrogate Tucker has this week called through the entire calendar of litigated cases in his court without finding one ready for trial. The alleged will of Moses W. S. Jackson, Frederick Hartmann, Peter Vredenburg and Bernard S. O'Neill are set down for next week, and no others will be taken up till July.

The Strong divorce case was again up yesterday, and a decision was made—that in one of the side issues. A female assault and battery case was the principal feature at the Marine Court, Part I, yesterday. Some rather spicy testimony was developed, when, in the course of an examination, the plaintiff swore she was but sixteen years old, whereupon the Justice decided she had no status in court, and ordered a nonsuit. The counsel for plaintiff gave notice that he should have a guard appointed and continue the suit.

The police magistrates committed the following prisoners for trial yesterday: James Morrison and Charles Gay for knocking down a stranger gentleman in Union square and robbing him of fifty dollars and a check on the Metropolitan Bank; Charles Anderson for knocking down Joseph Eldridge, while he was passing through an alleyway leading from the rear of 19 Mercer street, and robbing him of a silver watch and chain valued at thirty dollars; George Sanchez, a Cuban, sixty years of age, for entering the residence of Mrs. Mary Simpson, 48 Spring street, and attempting to carry off wearing apparel valued at five hundred dollars; Thos. Jackson, Wm. P. Shandon and James H. Wilson on suspicion of having stolen a trunk containing one thousand five hundred dollars in gold coin and five hundred dollars worth of clothing from the bark Jane, lying in the stream, the property of a Spanish passenger, whose name is unknown; William Young for having in his possession one hundred and eighty dollars, the property of Theodore Harrison, which was stolen from him by Hugh McNeil, of 91 Cherry street, nearly two weeks ago, and John Longhills, who is charged with robbing Jeremiah O'Keefe, a seaman attached to the United States ship Vermont, of twenty-five dollars.

By the railroad accident which occurred on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad Tuesday afternoon two soldiers were killed and twenty-seven wounded—all belonging to battery A, First New Jersey light artillery. An incendiary fire, at Brantford, Canada West, yesterday morning, burned thirty buildings, comprising about half the business part of the town, valued at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The large saw mill of Wright & Co., at Saginaw City, Michigan, with a million feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire yesterday, entailing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars.

A despatch from Louisville, dated June 13, midnight, says:—A serious fire is progressing here on the premises of R. A. Robinson & Co., involving one of the largest stocks of wholesale drugs west of the Alleghenies. Probably the total loss will be from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars.

The Sackem's Head Hotel, located at Guilford, Connecticut, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Mr. William Darland's livery stables, located in the village of Jamaica, Long Island, were burned on Tuesday evening, it is supposed, by an incendiary.

The stock market was active yesterday. It was lower at the first hour, but afterwards improved. Governments were quiet. Gold opened at 148½, sold down to 147½ and closed at 148½ on the street. The closing price at 148½.

The markets remained firm as a general thing yesterday, though domestic produce was in some cases easier. Foreign goods were generally held very firm, prices were without change. Cotton was dull and heavy. The market for petroleum was also dull and heavy. Groceries were steady. On "change flour and wheat were dull and heavy, while corn, oats and pork were higher. Whiskey was tranquil.

RECONSTRUCTION—NEGRO SUFFRAGE—PROGRESS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

The reconstruction proclamation of President Johnson in reference to Mississippi establishes his policy against the admission of negroes to the right of suffrage. We may safely conclude, too, as the issue of this proclamation was the development of a long Cabinet conference, that this policy has been thoroughly considered by the President and his official advisers, and has been deliberately adopted as the wisest, if not the only, course left for the administration. If we admit that the Southern black population have won the right of suffrage, from that loyal Southern balance of power which they have so faithfully exercised against the rebellion, there is still the stubborn fact before us that the new Southern political and social systems demanded by the overthrow of slavery cannot be established by Executive proclamation or provisional State establishments. The concurrence of Congress is needed to confirm and legalize all these provisional proceedings.

The President, in the absence of Congress, evidently believes that in following the footsteps of Abraham Lincoln he is pursuing a line of policy which will surely be approved by the country and by Congress. But is Mr. Johnson following the landmarks of his lamented predecessor in excluding the Southern blacks from the ballot box in this work of reconstruction? He is. The last public speech of Mr. Lincoln, we believe, was that delivered to a visiting body of rejoicing citizens in front of the White House, on his return from Richmond, of which speech the leading feature was a defence of his Louisiana plan of reconstruction—a plan which embraces the regulation of free negro labor, and limits the right of suffrage to white citizens. President Johnson, therefore, in this business is pursuing the policy of President Lincoln—a policy which since his death has become sacred in the public judgment.

But the abolition radicals themselves have given us a striking example of the same limitations of the elective franchise in the case of Missouri. In the new Missouri State constitution—and a good one it is, too, in many respects—all men are declared equal before the law; but the ballot box, for all that, is limited to white men. This is the work of a radical abolition State convention; and, from present appearances, it has been ratified by that radical abolition popular majority created by the atrocities of the rebellion. How, then, considering all the difficulties that surround this proposition of plunging at once into negro suffrage, could President Johnson be expected to adopt it, when the most radical of our abolition radicals, brought to the test, have thought it wisest to wait yet a little longer? That the Southern blacks will in due season be invested with the right of suffrage under proper restrictions we do not doubt; but we are equally certain that the job of one, or two or three things at a time, in restoring order out of chaos, is the best that can be done, and that the most essential things, looking to the necessities of the Southern people and the public safety, must first be attended to.

This question of negro suffrage is too large, too momentous and too delicate to be hurried through without deliberation, discussion or preparation for the change. President Johnson so accepts it, and, at the same time, the more urgent questions of providing the ways and means, as far as possible, whereby the Southern people—without subsistence and in danger of starving—may supply themselves, whites and blacks, under the protection of the government; and whereby they may reorganize their State institutions to the new order of things resulting from the overthrow of their Southern confederacy and its corner stone, African slavery.

This is Southern work enough for the present, in the judgment of President Johnson, and we think so too, leaving the constitutional difficulties involved in negro suffrage, as a purely executive measure, entirely out of the question. We dare say, too, that when his measures of reconstruction shall be brought before Congress they will be endorsed by the two houses, or that they will form the groundwork of a practical general law on the subject. Meantime this question of negro suffrage, in the hands of Chief Justice Chase and his radical followers, is becoming a Presidential hobby horse, and unless met by a more moderate party movement it may produce much mischief between the two races in the South. In this view we look to the patriotic and intelligent masses of our loyal citizen soldiers and sailors to come to the rescue, in a new, liberal and yet conservative national party movement. They know, from experience, the services of the Southern blacks in the war, their capacities for the right of suffrage, and how far it may be granted to the blacks consistent with the great objects of harmonizing both races in the South.

In behalf, therefore, of the administration and of the Southern whites and blacks, peace and order in the South, and of general peace and harmony in this work of re-establishing the Southern States under the sovereign authority of the Union, we call upon our citizen soldiers and sailors returned from the war to take the field in the organization of a new national party, in order to aid the present administration in all good works, and to provide for the next on a solid and durable foundation.

JOHN MITCHELL AT THE END OF HIS TETHER.—It was becoming a question of pretty general discussion how long the impudent and boasted transfer of John Mitchell from the rebel Richmond *Enquirer* to the editorial chair of the Hon. Ben Wood's *Daily News* would be tolerated by the government, when yesterday all doubts were ended by Mitchell's arrest as a traitor. We guess that this unfortunate expounder of State rights from Rebeldom "put his foot in it" in the following impudent declarations with which he closed an editorial letter addressed, under the signature of "John Mitchell," to the Hon. Ben Wood:—I say that I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the *News*. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here and going by virtue of the "amnesty" that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked any "pardon;" and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind, but I do not use the article.

This is a pretty bold bid for an arrest on the part of Mitchell, and it involves a somewhat desperate adventure in the way of a speculation on the part of the Hon. Ben Wood; but we fear that the profits of this additional chapter of notoriety to the copartnership will hardly pay expenses. There is nothing in the insolence of Mitchell of which to make a profitable martyrdom.

REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES—ITS EFFECT ON COTTON AND THE COUNTRY.

By the President's proclamation of the 13th instant trade with the Southern States is once more made free. "No" restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse, and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore delayed in inspection, are annulled, "except where such restrictions relate to 'arms, ammunition, the materials of which ammunition is made, cotton, tobacco, sugar, rosin, tar, turpentine and rice of the Southern States can go legitimately to the market, subject only to the supervision of the taxgatherer.' This is perhaps the most important step that has yet been taken in the matter of reconstruction. It will be seen that as a result, the power "that will restore to as a real, vital, practical Union."

Perhaps the most important "restriction on trade" removed by this proclamation is the twenty-five per cent laid by the Treasury Department on cotton brought from within insurrectionary districts. The removal of this restriction has been debated for some time—for a week or two past—the President and all the Cabinet, except one member, favoring it. The officers of the government, both naval and military, throughout the South, have represented the removal as necessary to the restoration of the natural condition of trade, as well as to the restoration of the good feeling of the Southern people towards the government, this particular restriction being actually regarded as a disabling penalty. The President's proclamation will, therefore, have the happiest effect upon the sentiments of the Southern people. It will show them our government in remarkable contrast with the bogus Confederate one. Only the other day Davis and his minions, pretending to be the especial children of the South, were laying every possible burden upon the Southern people. They made trade impossible and production useless. They stood ready to seize the last bale of cotton or the last bushel of corn, and when driven to extremity they showed their readiness to fire the Southern cities and burn what they could not take. Even now that beneficent concern is blowing Southern cities to pieces with its torpedoes. The Southern people saw all that, and now they see our own government ready to adopt every wise and just measure calculated to revive the spirit of the Southern people and restore them once more to their former prosperous state. Certainly this contrast cannot be without its effect upon their opinions.

But the proclamation will have a more immediately beneficial effect. The only burden upon cotton now is the tax of two cents per pound. The above named restriction, with others, has hitherto prevented the movement of large quantities of cotton. It is indeed believed that the quantity is much larger than has generally been supposed. All this will now, of course, be brought out, and this staple will go to Europe instead of the gold that now goes. This will be advantageous in every way, and, in addition to the quantities that will go to Europe, there will be abundance to start our own factories and give a new impulse to a branch of industry that needs it. Once more also the now penniless Southern people will get hold of the capital necessary to give them a start and enable them to recover from the reverses that the war brought about. There will be life and healthy activity everywhere, and in their growing prosperity all the old bitterness will pass away.

The Decision of the Court of Appeals in the Case of the Tax Commissioners.

We published yesterday the decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the case of the New York Tax Commissioners. The judgment of the lower court is reversed; Messrs. Brown and Williamson are reinstated in office; Messrs. Woodruff and Purser, the new appointees, are declared usurpers, and accordingly ejected; the fees and emoluments of the office are to be turned over to the old Commissioners, and a referee is to be appointed to take an account of the fees and emoluments received by Messrs. Woodruff and Purser during their brief term, judgment to be entered against them for the amount when ascertained. This decision covers every point and is final. Thus ends a dispute which has caused a great deal of trouble and some excitement.

The practical effect of the decision of the Court of Appeals is to give Messrs. Brown and Williamson the tax office for life, unless the Legislature should pass and the Governor should approve a special bill ousting them from the position. By some means or other they have managed to retain the office for several years, and now they may consider it a pretty sure thing for the balance of their days. It is not likely that anybody will be found willing to undertake to engineer a bill through the Legislature to disinherit them, while so many richer placers can be worked with half the labor and greater profit. Neither is it likely that a democratic Governor, Senate and Assembly will be elected for the particular purpose of acting together against these Tax Commissioners. They may, therefore, continue their duties and calculate their profits in peace. The Comptroller may object to a portion of the patronage of his department and erects a totally independent branch of the municipal government; but he must obey the Court of Appeals, and he has a little too much business of his own on hand at present to think of making a fight against Messrs. Brown and Williamson in the next Legislature. Undoubtedly the Court of Appeals will follow its own precedent, and decide that the old Croton Board is also a fixture; and we should not be at all surprised if the constitutionality of the Paid Fire Department bill were to be affirmed by the same Court to-day. Thus, bit by bit, the republicans are getting possession of the patronage of this democratic city.

Looking at the tax commission business as a political squabble, it has no interest to us; but the office is a most important one, affecting the vital pecuniary interests of our citizens, and we are therefore sorry to see it made the subject of any such parry strategy. The decision has a moral, however, which is more worthy of consideration than the decision itself. Instead of having the municipal government parcelled out among a number of commissioners, each setting independently of the rest, and among a number of departments, each at variance with the others, we ought to unite all the commissioners and departments under a metropolitan Mayor or Commissioner, who could select his own subordinates, as the President selects the members of his Cabinet, and who could be held responsible for any abuses or neglects of government.

duty. Then we should have a government creditable to the city and amenable to all classes of citizens. If the people of New York cannot be trusted to elect such a metropolitan Mayor let him be appointed by the Governor—who would not dare to appoint a corrupt or imbecile man—and let him go out of office with the Governor who appoints him. A metropolitan Mayor would be an official hardly second in dignity to the Governor himself, and the best men in the metropolis would gladly accept so honorable a position. We hope that the next Legislature will enact a law creating such a Mayor, and thus returning the city to the golden rule of the old Dongan charter. Here is a task for the new citizen soldiers' and sailors' party. If they will nominate and elect Senators and Assemblymen pledged to this reform, the law can easily be enacted, and the Court of Appeals will never again be called upon to interfere in the matter of local offices and the quarrels of local officials.

The Negotiations Concerning the Indemnity Claimed for Damage to our Maritime Commerce by the Alabama, as far as they have been developed by discussions in the British Parliament and press, have assumed a rather remarkable shape. The shuffling exercise of Earl Russell, that the vessel was fitted out in an English port as a "merchant ship," and was afterwards converted into a ship-of-war outside the jurisdiction of British courts, is but a poor substitute for a face of established facts, showing that rebel privateers were manned and fitted out with their armaments by British subjects. We might ask why they were not seized as violators of international law at the distant ports under British jurisdiction, when they frequently did, after they became vessels-of-war, and their depredations upon our commerce were known? However, it may be admitted that there were some instances of friendly actions on the part of British authorities, which might in a measure redeem that government from the charge of persistent hostility to our cause. For example, it has just been discovered, by the seizure of some rebel documents, that a pirate which had been forbidden to receive coal by the military authorities at Halifax, and subsequently got a supply surreptitiously, was compelled to discharge her cargo; and it will be remembered that another blockade runner, in the same port, was compelled by the same authority to haul down her flag when the news of President Lincoln's assassination reached there. These are little acts of grace which, while they do not actually exonerate England from the guilt of treachery towards our government during the war, still place her in somewhat agreeable contrast with France concerning her action in fitting out the Stonewall, and otherwise, even to the bitter end, maintaining a hostile position towards the cherished principles of the Monroe doctrine.

There are many questions of international law to be settled, of which the case of the Alabama is but the beginning. We claim indemnity from England for damages, and it appears that she presents counter-claims against us. Very well, we are resolved to have our claims settled, and if England can establish the validity of any claims justly due, no doubt they will be legitimately satisfied. There has been a great deal written on international law by such writers as Vattel, Puffendorf and a host of others, and their dicta have been very good in theory and have formed convenient guides from time to time. But it happens that when a great war like this of ours, or others which preceded it have occurred, nations have accommodated themselves to the events of the time, and the theorists have had to succumb to the practical rules at the moment governing the necessities of commerce, the interests and prejudices of the nations involved.

Arising out of this war, then, we see the necessity of establishing a definite and permanent international law, about the understanding of which there can be no mistake. We are now a great maritime nation. Our interests on the sea, or our relations, under every form of international comity, are second to none. Therefore it is eminently proper that we should take for a convention of all the great maritime nations of the world, and settle finally upon some law which will admit of no plastic application to this or that interest, but will be firm and enduring, easy of comprehension and binding upon all. We are in a position to require this course of action; and we hope that the government at Washington will see that this vexatious question is definitely settled, so that we shall have no more trouble about maritime rights or international law for the next century at least. After that, new circumstances may arise to require modification, for which, of course, the world will be quite prepared.

The National Loan.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1865.

Jay Cooke, United States Subscription Agent, reports subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan to-day to the amount of \$1,099,860. Among the largest were:—First National Bank of New York, \$200,000; National Bank of the Republic, Boston, \$100,000; Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio, \$100,000; First National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa, \$50,000; Franklin National Bank of Columbus, Ohio, \$50,000; J. T. Hill, cashier, New York, \$47,000. There were 1,187 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 each.

Burning of Sackem's Head Hotel, at Guilford, Conn.

New Haven, June 14, 1865.

The Sackem's Head Hotel, at Guilford, a favorite place of resort in summer, was entirely destroyed by fire at two o'clock this morning. The flames, when first discovered, were burning from the roof in the centre of the building.

The loss is estimated at twenty-five thousand dollars. It was insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

The Guerrilla Stewart.

Louisville, June 14, 1865.

The guerrilla Stewart was not executed yesterday as reported, having received a ten days' respite at the hour assigned for his execution.

The rumors that the Union soldiers have been committing improprieties are officially denied. Perfect order appears to be kept among the vast number of Sherman's troops which are in the vicinity of the city. Propositions are making to give them a barbecue on the 4th proximo.

Missouri Politics.

St. Louis, June 14, 1865.

Judge Beyer and Dryden, of the Supreme Court of this State, having declined to vacate the bench in conformity with the ordinance passed by the late State Convention, Governor Fletcher to-day, through General Coleman, commanding the militia of this district, forcibly dispossessed them of their seats, and installed his appointees, Hon. David Wagner, Hon. William L. Lovelock, Judge Barton Bates resigned some time since, and the Governor appointed Nathaniel Holmes in his stead. The affair has created a good deal of excitement.

The Last Chase at Washington.—The newspaper here had written and sent to report in this respect, but there was no yesterday which interest is interested, and which has been occurring for some months. A bank of issue, as was previously supposed, founded upon a basis as solid as the eternal hills, collapsed suddenly, broke, and created considerable of a commotion in the circles of money changers. For years and years the concern had stood. Each spring it had put forth its promise to pay. Its branches were considered all sound. But, as the occurrence of yesterday forebode certainly shows, there was something at the roots of the corporation which was not as good as it looked to be. There was something rotten in that Denmark not perceptible to the passer by. And the grand case when it was all unprepared for it, and what less than expected by its neighbors. There was nobody there, however. A large body of men, that had stood for years—perhaps since the days of the elder Knickerbocker—the only green thing to be seen on Wall street, from Broadway to the ferry, fell into the street with the crash, followed by the falling of a breaking glass on the opposite side, about eleven o'clock yesterday morning. It was on the north side of the thoroughfare, just where the old Knickerbocker Hotel stood, and the falling of the glass leading to the office of the Howard Insurance Company. In its fall its hangers reached over to the second floor of the house opposite, breaking many of the windows, and scattering the contents of the office, and completely demolishing the employees of the British Commercial and the Nassau Fire Insurance companies. And these two firms, lodged under the same roof, were the two firms which had been the cause of the falling of the glass. At one time it was thought that the obstruction caused by the destruction of partnership of the firm of Knickerbocker, & Co., would create a general panic, and that the falling of the glass would be the signal for a general panic. The roots of the tree were nearly rotted out, and the falling of the glass was the signal for a general panic. The roots of the tree were nearly rotted out, and the falling of the glass was the signal for a general panic. The roots of the tree were nearly rotted out, and the falling of the glass was the signal for a general panic.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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Sergeant Drake of the 7th Mass.—Mr. B. L. Marsh, of the prominent house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., died suddenly at his residence, the Albemarle Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday last, at about ten P. M. His remains have been taken to Boston, and the funeral, as we ascertain, will take place on Friday, the 16th inst.

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